

"THEY FIT THE FEET AS NATURE INTENDED."



## THE COMING SHOE!

WOMEN are growing more intelligent and considerate about their Health and Dress every day! They no longer lace until they can hardly breathe, or squeeze their feet into narrow, short, ill-fitting shoes.

All over the country has come the cry for more perfect-fitting shoes. This cry has been answered by Mrs. Jenness Miller, the authority on Dress, in the shoe which now bears her name.

We are sole agents for

## "Jenness Miller" HYGIENIC SHOES!

Best Shoes made.

**\$3.50.**

C. F. CROSS SHOE CO.,  
313 East Broad St.

## Monday Always

is Bargain Day in Our Boys' Department.

Among the numerous specials that will be on sale are—

150 All-Wool Fancy Suits for little boys, 3 to 8 years, both with and without vests, worth \$3.50, at

**\$2.25.**

150 All-Wool Scotch Cheviot Suits (double-breasted) for boys, 8 to 16 years, strongly made, with double seat and knee, worth \$4, at

**\$2.65.**

Between 9 and 12 o'clock

we will offer 350 Boys' Suits, ages 8 to 15, at

**99c.**

They're made of cloth that is guaranteed to wear and give perfect satisfaction. Only two to a customer.

300 pairs of Knee Pants, sizes 3 to 13, worth 65c and 75c, at

**44c.**

We want you to come to-morrow. Matters not what kind of Children's Clothing you're looking for, we have it; be it a cheap or extra quality garment—it's here.

### Men's Department.

To-morrow as a special leader we offer you a Guaranteed All-Wool Clay Serge Suit, in Blue or Black, that always sells for \$10, at

**\$6.90.**

Choice of Sacks and Frocks, in regulars, stouts, or leans.

**Jacobs & Levy,**  
707 EAST BROAD STREET.

## QUERIES & ANSWERS.

THE VIRGINIA LAW WITH RESPECT TO THE PUBLIC ROADS.

PROBLEM OF THE AUGER AND BALL.

A Youth Advised How to Become a Lawyer—Law Permitting the Whipping of Youthful Offenders—Magnetic Variation in Henry County.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please state what battleship was launched at Newport News October 4, 1898. A CONSTANT READER.

The first-class battleship Illinois.

Violation of Postal Laws.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Suppose there are three post-offices—A, B, and C. Can a mail-rider take mail delivered at A and carry it past B and deposit it in a private mail-box, to accommodate a friend, and not violate any post-office laws, the letters being addressed to A from a different part of the State, or from a foreign State?

B. B.

No. A mail-carrier cannot, without violating the law, carry a letter outside the mail-bag past a post-office.

Stuart's Ride Around McClellan.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I wrote some months ago requesting you to publish, if possible, General J. E. B. Stuart's report of his ride around McClellan's army whilst in front of Richmond, and especially an account of the death and burial of Captain Latane, with the names of the ladies, &c. I have not seen them printed as yet. J. T. G. Skipwith, Va.

Both of these articles have been treated in the Dispatch columns in former years. We, however, have no objection to republishing them, provided some reader will send them to us.

Question About a Date.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please tell me what day of the week was July 13, 1855, and oblige, J. K.

41.855

403

2.318

191 number of days inclusive from January 1st to July 13th.

2.514

14

72.488

356 and 6 over.

Answer: Sixth day of week, or Friday.

How to Become a Lawyer.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you kindly inform me if it is necessary for one to be a graduate from a college to become a lawyer? After going through the free-school course, could a person not study law at his own office without a teacher, and be able to pass the required examination?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Fore's Store, Va., March 31, 1899.

It is not necessary that you should be a college graduate, but it is necessary that you should pass a very searching examination before the judges of our Supreme Court of Appeals. We advise you not to try to qualify yourself without the aid of a teacher. You might succeed, but there would be great odds that you would not.

Illegitimate Working.

Answer to the Wytheville correspondent, March 22, 1899.

(1)  $x^2 + y = 7$ ; (2)  $y^2 + x = 11$ .

We have received another paper on the illegitimate working of such equations, using the answer to get the answer.

In the above equation, he adds 2 times (1) to get afterwards the answer, 2.

In (1)  $x^2 + y = 304$ ; (2)  $y^2 + x = 242$  he adds 15 times (1) to get afterwards the answer, 15.

In (1)  $x^2 + y = 51$ ; (2)  $y^2 + x = 681$  he adds 5 times (1) to get afterwards the answer, 5.

We think he ought to be convinced that he uses the answer to get the answer. Otherwise, why does he use 2 to the first set, 15 in the second set, and 5 in the third set? From what does he get the 15 or 5, in order to add 15 times (1) and 5 times (1)? We would be obliged if he will send his solution again with the explanation of this point, and we will publish it.

The Cannon Ball Problem.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I notice in your query column a query entitled, "A Cannon-Ball Problem." Your answer to it was that the ball, being acted on by two equal forces in contrary directions would cause it to drop vertically to the ground beneath the car right off. Please state how, if the ball is acted on by two equal forces in contrary directions, it will ever get out of the cannon so as to fall vertically to the ground?

F. C. V.

Jenning's Ordinary, Va.

To illustrate, suppose a post be driven in the ground opposite the front end of a train, and a man walks from the front end toward the rear end as fast as the train moves forward. Since he walks backward as fast as the train moves forward he would remain opposite the post, and when he got off at the rear end he would be at the post.

A Problem for Pedestrians.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

A town is laid off like a checker-board, the streets running north and south and east and west, and is fifteen squares wide and nine squares wide. In how many ways can one go from the northwest corner to the southeast corner without walking more than twenty-four squares?

"PEDESTRIAN."

The whole number of permutations of the twenty-four squares is equal to the product of the numbers from one to twenty-four, inclusive; the permutation of the nine squares are equal to the product of the numbers from one to nine, inclusive.

"77"

FOR

**GRIP**

Is no better cure than Dr. Humphreys' Specifics.

For Neuralgia, No. 8.

For Headache and Sick Headache, No. 9.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Weak Stomach, No. 10.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas, No. 14.

For Rheumatism and Lumbago, No. 15.

For Whooping-Cough, No. 20.

For Kidney Diseases, No. 20.

For Urinary Diseases, No. 20.

For Gonorrhea, No. 20.

For Manual, at druggists, or sent free.

At druggists or sent prepaid, 25 cents.

Dr. Humphreys' Medicine Company, corner William and John streets, New York. Be sure to get

**HUMPHREYS'.**

## FREE MEDICAL ADVICE.



When a man feels that life's best strength is failing, that his energies and functions are declining, he should not despair, but write once to us. We have cured thousands, we can cure you. Sleeplessness, nervousness, dread of society, anxiety, depression, hesitancy, restlessness, or early folly, immaturity, declining vitality, loss of memory, all these symptoms and ailments are cured by our remedies.

Try our famous "Epilepsy" with its strengthening and developing, with its advance payment of C. O. D. No scheme, no quackery. Return to us if you are not completely cured. We seek to deal with honest and honorable patients. Write us at once for invaluable information. FREE to weak men if you are interested.

Erle Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

(See 19-Su, W&F&W)

duct of the numbers from one to nine, inclusive; the permutations of the fifteen squares are equal to the product of the numbers one to fifteen, inclusive. We must divide the permutations of the twenty-four squares by the product of the permutations of the nine squares and the permutations of the fifteen squares. This will give us 1,367,594 routes to be walked from the northwest corner to the southeast corner. The nine squares retain their relative order in walking, and so for the fifteen squares, and hence they are not permuted.

Our Public Highways.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

What width should be allowed for a road by the owner of land on both sides of said road, should be desired to place a wire fence on both sides? Please state the different classes of roads and their width.

2. Is there any class of public road across which the owner of land on both sides of said road can place a gate?

3. Can the owner of land on both sides of a road which has never been paid for, yet worked on by the county, force the county to pay for it?

Dabney's, Va.

1. A person desiring to put up a wire or other fence on a public road must put it fifteen feet from the centre of the road, as all roads in Virginia are required to be thirty feet wide, unless the County Court has fixed a less width for a particular one.

2. No road is a public highway unless it has been condemned and paid for as such. The County Court can allow persons to erect gates across a highway.

3. If it can be shown that a road has been condemned by a county and not paid for by the county will pay the amount named. If it has not been paid for it is not a public road at all. Long usage by the public, and working upon it raises, however, the presumption that it was regularly paid for. This presumption must be negated to make good a claim for payment.

Auger and Ball.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

What is the size of an auger which will bore out just half of a ball eight inches in diameter?

A Nice Paper.

Mr. Shackelford has sent us a very nice paper on the mechanical constructions to get the values of

$x$  and  $y$  in the equations (1)  $x^2 + y = 11$ , and (2)  $x + y^2 = 7$ . Adding (1) and (2) and reducing, he gets  $x^2 + y^2 + y = 18$ ; (3), which denotes a circle, the co-ordinate of whose centre are  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ , and  $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ , and radius the square root of  $\frac{17}{2}$ . Subtracting (2) from (1) and reducing, he gets  $(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - (y + \frac{1}{2})^2 = 4$ , which denotes an equilateral hyperbola, whose semi-axes are each equal to 2, and the co-ordinates of whose centre are  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ , and  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ .

By referring (1) and (2) to their respective vertices, and (3) and (4) to their respective vertices, he gets for (1)  $x^2 - \frac{1}{4} = 18\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $x^2 = 18\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ , or  $x^2 = 18\frac{3}{4}$ , or  $x = \sqrt{18\frac{3}{4}}$ , or  $x = 4\frac{1}{2}$ , and for (2)  $y^2 + y = 7$ , or  $y^2 + y - 7 = 0$ , or  $y = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 28}}{2}$ , or  $y = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{29}}{2}$ .

The values of  $x$  and  $y$  in (3), (6), (9), and (8) are not simultaneous, but these are very simple equations for constructing the two parabolas, the circle, and the hyperbola. He then measures  $x$  and  $y$  for the four points of intersection from the original circle, and says that by employing a very large unit of measure any desired degree of accuracy can be obtained. He also stated that if the equation to any one of the six right lines joining the four points of intersection could be algebraically deduced from equation (1) and (2), this difficult problem could be solved very simply.

We think this last "if" is not to be overcome, but in the way of geometrical construction, one parabola constructed by two rulers and a string and pencil (see Analytical Geometry), and the circle described with dividers, would be the simplest method. We were aware of the four curves, but did not wish to take up more space than in last Sunday's issue. Mr. Shackelford will please excuse us for condensing his paper, and referring to the engraving in our last Sunday's issue of the two parabolas, which, we think, may be sufficient, as the engraving of all the curves is rather difficult.

We think, however, the method by calculation is much easier, and the same degree of exactness than the method of construction.

Whipping Youthful Offenders.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please publish in the Dispatch the provisions of the laws of this State which

authorize justices of the peace to have youthful offenders in certain cases punished by stripes, or whipping. Is there not some provision in the law in regard to the number of stripes to be inflicted, and the instrument of correction to be used? Please give me the law on the subject. S. G.

Middlebrook, Va.

Chapter 82.—An Act to Empower any Judge or Justice of the Commonwealth Before Whom a Minor under 16 Years of Age is Convicted of a Misdemeanor to Substitute Stripes in Lieu of Fine and Imprisonment, or of Either, with the Consent of the Parent or Guardian of Such Minor. (Approved March 3, 1898.)

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That, what any minor under 16 years of age is convicted of a misdemeanor the justice or judge before whom such conviction is had may, if the parent or guardian shall consent to such minor such punishment as the Court may think adequate, then the Court shall discharge such minor from custody.

2. The stripes imposed under this act shall be administered by the Sheriff, or any constable of the county or sergeant of the corporation wherein the conviction is had upon the order of the judge or justice imposing the sentence, and at such time and place as the said judge or justice may direct. The parent or guardian shall have the right to be present when such stripes are administered.

Outgrown.

(Observations of a Philosophical Friend.)

"When we have shuffled off this mortal coil."

"Knowing that shortly I must put off this, my tabernacle."

"Old things have passed away, and all things have become new."

The little child delights in everything that is around him. He lights up with his own light and life and beauty, and perfumes with the aroma of his fresh soul every object of his senses. A little farther on, full manhood reposes in its strength and vigor, and perfection of mind and heart and body, and in the enjoyment and exercise of them. Still later, all the charms of childhood have yielded to the perfections of full growth, and full growth more and more has seen and understands, in all that is past, but the blossoms and blooms, the joyous beginnings and promising outgivings of an ever-advancing and expanding life away above and beyond all earthly conditions.

Man's life is ordered by the same Divine Mind that makes the outgoings of the morning and evening to praise Him.

The history of the human race has had its infancy and manhood, and has in it now much suggestive of advanced years, of the latter day. Its earliest years have the simplicity and freshness of infancy about them. On in time, its conflicts and strifes and follies are all suggestive of each man's youthful experiences. A little later it is seen putting away childish things, accepting right standards, and exercising mature judgments. Our age is busy gathering the fruits of all the past, and very seems to be settling itself for an old age of peaceful anticipations.

In very truth there are in our individual and social lives many things to indicate that we have outgrown and outlasted this, our life, and this, our present state.

Take the individual. By nature, all our senses are limited. We are, as children of Adam, in this beautiful world, on all hands carpeted with things to delight the senses and quicken the soul, and canopied with the glorious firmament. As infants we have enjoyed it; as grown men we have investigated the secrets of Nature; as older in years we have glorified the Great Creator.

This is the simple tale. But we have done a great deal more. We have made ourselves familiar with the wisdom of the Great Creator, and have used our knowledge. These senses of ours, that, naturally are limited—our eyes, our ears, our nostrils, our taste, our touch, enlarged, intensified, and refined them? The blue firmament is no confinement to us. We wipe the canopy away, and dare, with our telescopes and spectroscopes, to peer into the infinite. To us there is nothing that is not being made manifest. By our telephones and megaphones we extend without limit the power and capacity of our ears. Every sense and every perception, by means and instruments, is made equal to our duty; the divine original. Man's whole physical nature stands as opening and developing—a son of God.

Add to all this: The mind of man dares to study, and, by concentrated effort, penetrates secrets, and secret ways of the Almighty have been hidden since the foundation of the world. Our search-lights enlighten depths hitherto dark and unfathomable. And our multiplied and magnified explosives and dynamites make nothing to seem impossible.

Our bodies are showing themselves outgrown. The brain cannot stand the strain; and brain exhaustion is familiar. The nerves are unequal to their duty; and nervous dyspepsia is common. Concentrated light and study and intense effort, in mind and body, are proving that we have outgrown our present physique.

In social and national way there are the same indications. Intelligence, character, self-respect, and a familiarity with natural and individual rights have become so common that old forms of government are utterly outgrown and abandoned. Monarchies are regarded as antiquated. Kings have lost their mystery and awfulness. There is no officer in any government that is not liable to be burlesqued, caricatured, and made ridiculous.

The people have altogether outgrown old-fashioned governments. And the new-fashioned seem only to last, as they can be adjusted and altered to suit new growth and expansion.

The primitive form of government was when every man did what was right in his own eyes in the fear of God. The education and religious training of our day all look that way. Plainly we have outgrown our past state of things as passing away, and all things are becoming new. There almost sounds in our ears: Put in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe. Now is it that we cannot observe the "Signs of the Times?"

## WHAT STATISTICS HAVE PROVEN!

What Medical Science Has Accomplished.

THIS GREAT DISCOVERY IS OFFERED FREE TO DISPATCH READERS.

Statistics prove that more people are brought to the grave by diseases of the kidneys and bladder than by any other disease.

Kidney trouble is in itself so insidious and deceptive that thousands have some form of it, and never suspect it.

For many years medical science has been trying to discover some remedy that would positively overcome these dangerous troubles.

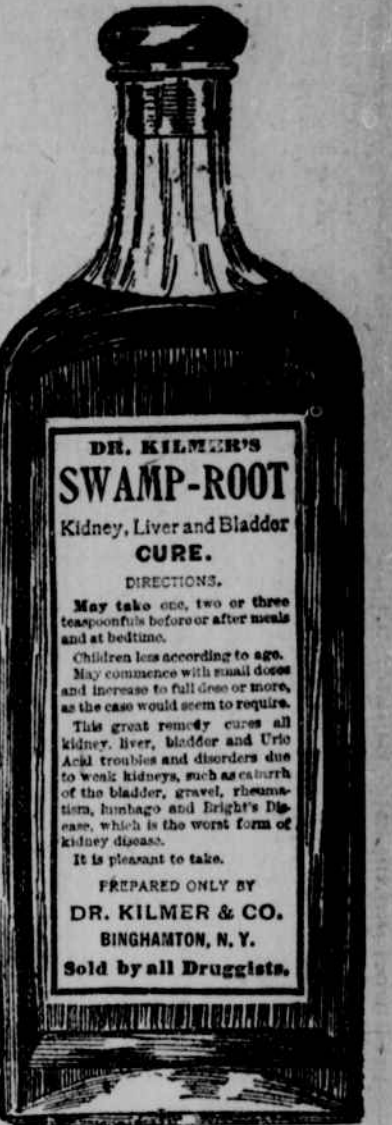
But not until recently was the discovery made. Dr. Kilmer, the eminent physician and scientist, after years of study and research, and after test on test that never varied in the grand result, announced the discovery of Swamp-Root, which has proven itself a most wonderful cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

While Swamp-Root has proved such a remarkable success in curing kidney and bladder diseases, it has, also, proved equally invaluable in the cure of blood diseases, rheumatism, liver and stomach troubles, and in the regulation and cure of all uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways—in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief—and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the Dispatch, who have not already tried it, may have a free sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and thus test for themselves its wonderful curative properties.

If you will send your name and full address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., a sample bottle will be sent, absolutely free, by mail post-paid; also, a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from people who owe their good health—in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root.

This great modern discovery is for sale at most druggists in 50-cent and \$1 sizes. Don't make any mistake, but make a note of the name, SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and remember that it is prepared only by Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



One half the 50c. size—one quarter the \$1 size. If you take advantage of this generous offer, and write for a free sample bottle, be sure and mention Richmond Sunday Dispatch when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

## Very Easy, Very Unwise.

It is very easy to pay for one of our fine Pianos. From 16c. to 35c. a day will do this work.

It is very unwise to let your children grow up in ignorance of the Divine art, when you can OWN A FINE Piano by paying 35c. a day. Think of it, and lose no time in securing a nice Piano from our large and well-selected stock.

75c. a week will buy a FINE GUITAR, MAN-DOLIN, or BANJO.

Headquarters for everything in the Music line.

**CABLE PIANO CO.,**  
J. G. CORLEY, Manager, - - 213 East Broad Street.

(mh 19-Su&W)

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HAS NO EQUAL AS AN INFANT FOOD.  
"INFANT HEALTH SENT FREE." (CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK)

**John H. Rose & Co.,**  
1510 East Main Street.

Having closed the Rose Stove and China Company, No. 223 east Broad street, we respectfully solicit a continuation of the patronage extended to us at that place to our store, 1510 east Main street, where we carry a large line of

Fancy China, Glassware, Crockery, Bric-a-Brac, and Tinware.

We are prepared to do TINNING, PLUMBING, STEAM and GAS FITTING. Estimates given and job work respectfully solicited.

See our full line of STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, and LATROBES.

mh 19-Su, Tu&F

If You Have Them From Us They're Right.

WE MEAN BY THIS THAT OUR CLOTHING

is all that good clothing ought to be in MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP, STYLE, and FIT. It is not a mere catch-phrase, but a true statement of fact. Give us a chance to prove what we say.

**ALLEN & WILSON,**  
THE NEW CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, AND FURNISHERS,  
830 EAST MAIN STREET.  
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is now at hand, and to meet the demand for

## Wedding Silver

we are daily receiving the very latest designs in STERLING SILVER TABLEWARE.